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The annual meeting of the Northern California Peace Society was held in the Y. M. C. A. Hall, Berkeley, at 3 o'clock, October 16. In the evening the annual address before the Society was given by President David Starr Jordan in the Trinity M. E. Church. All these meetings were arranged by Robert C. Root, Pacific Coast Representative of the American Peace Society, who has been carrying on a vigorous and most successful campaign of nearly two months in that part of the State.

The American School Peace League offers again this year the two sets of Seabury prizes. The subject for the first set, which are open to the Seniors in normal schools of the country, is, "The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement." The subject of the second set, open to Seniors in the secondary schools, is, "The Significance of the Two Hague Conferences." On each of these subjects three prizes of seventy-five, fifty and twenty-five dollars will be given. The essays must not exceed five thousand words in length, and must be in the hands of the secretary, Mrs. Fannie Fern Andrews, 405 Marlborough Street, Boston, not later than March 1, 1911. The judges are Dr. David Starr Jordan, Stanford University, Cal.; Wilbur F. Gordy, Superintendent of Schools, Springfield, Mass.; J. Asbury Pittman, Principal State Normal School, Salem, Mass.; Samuel T. Dutton, Columbia University, New York; P. P. Claxton, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tenn.; Miss Edith C. Westcott, Principal Western High School, Washington, D. C., and James H. Van Sickle, Superintendent of Schools, Baltimore.

Brevities.

. . . The Biennial Conference of the National Federation of Women's Clubs, held a few weeks ago, adopted the following resolution, the first of its kind ever accepted by the Federation:

"*Resolved*, That the Club Women of America be encouraged to study the world-wide movement for the substitution of the system of law for the system of war, and to create an intelligent public sentiment before the third Hague Conference for the settlement of all international differences by law instead of by violence."

. . . President David Starr Jordan of Leland Stanford University returned from his European trip two weeks ago. He declares that "there is no more chance of war between Germany and England than there is between Mars and the United States." He said that "the warship industry is ruining Europe."

. . . The Russian and Turkish governments have signed a convention providing for the arbitration by the Hague Court of the dispute between the two governments over the debts due to Russian subjects arising out of the war of 1877. Two members of the tribunal will be selected by each of the governments from the body of the Hague Court. These four will select the fifth member and fix the date for the sessions at The Hague.

. . . The Seabury Prize of \$75, for the best essay by a normal or high school student on "The Opportunity and Duty of the Schools in the International Peace Movement," was won this year by Stewart D. White of Baltimore, a graduate of the class of 1910 of the Balti-

more City College. Seventy-two essays were sent in from twenty-one states, in competition for the prize. Mr. White entered Johns Hopkins University this fall.

. . . The new building for the Bloch Museum of War and Peace at Lucerne has been opened. It has taken a great deal of patient and energetic labor to secure this permanent home for the Museum, which during its early years was housed in a building loaned by the city government. The new building is reported to be externally well adapted to its surroundings and internally to the purposes of the Museum. The architect was Emile Vogt.

. . . It is announced from Paris that a large delegation of Italian Senators and Deputies has visited the French Capital. We have not had details of this visit. A return visit to Rome by French Senators and Deputies will be made sometime during the coming year. This interchange of visits was initiated by the Parliamentary Group, having for its object the promotion of friendly relations between France and Italy.

. . . At the fiftieth annual meeting of the Lehigh County Teachers' Institute, which opened at Allentown, Pa., on October 21, the following resolution introduced by Prof. Bromley Smith of Bucknell University was adopted:

"*Resolved*, That we deprecate the use of war as a means of settling international disputes, and that we urge the Congressman from this district to use his influence at the Capitol to secure a limitation of armaments and a lessening of the expenditures of the government for military and naval purposes."

Field Secretary's Report for October, 1910.

CHARLES E. BEALS, FIELD SECRETARY.

The work of sending presentation copies of the Proceedings of the second National Peace Congress (on receipt of postage) has been continued during the past month. About 300 orders have been received from State, college and public libraries. Eighteen State libraries, 128 colleges and 149 cities have been furnished the report within the past few weeks. Responses have been received from 47 States and Territories. In the 128 colleges ordering the book, 120,693 students are enrolled; while the population of the 149 cities in the list aggregates 13,745,870. This means that peace literature has thus been placed within reach of at least 14,000,000 people, who can have access to the literature without going outside the bounds of their own college or city. Moreover, the Chicago office is constantly receiving, from all parts of the country, requests for literature to assist in the preparation of papers and addresses which are to be presented before clubs of various kinds.

From far away Japan Rev. Gilbert Bowles acknowledges the receipt of a case of Peace Congress Proceedings, which was shipped to him a few months ago, and says: "The reports of the Peace Congress have been mostly distributed personally, being given to promising individuals in connection with a personal conversation. Copies have gone to the American Embassy, to Count Okuma and to Baron Sakatari, former Minister of

Finance. It always gives me pleasure to hand this volume to a thoughtful individual. The work of the Japan Peace Society is being increasingly supported by reliable business men, which gives hope for the future. Count Okuma, as president, takes a personal interest in the development of the movement. The American and British ambassadors are new and interested members."

The Chicago office has endeavored to assist in the distribution of Dr. Tryon's broadside on "The Hundred Years of Peace Celebration." Through the kindness of the Mohonk Conference a generous supply of reports of the last session has been furnished, and these are being placed in the hands of influential people. Similar use is being made of "The Waste of Militarism," an extract from the report of the Massachusetts Commission on the Cost of Living, 1910, published by the International School of Peace.

On Sunday, October 16, the Field Secretary preached in the First Congregational Church, Evanston, from the text which is so often quoted by militarists, "I came not to send peace, but a sword." The sermon was an attempt to show what kind of a sword it was which Jesus brought.

Through the courtesy of Dr. S. F. Scovel the Field Secretary spent three profitable and delightful days at the University of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio. On Friday morning, October 21, he addressed the faculty and students of the university at the chapel service. The message presented was "The Peace Movement a Part of the Great World Movement towards Universal Brotherhood." In the afternoon he addressed the academy which is connected with the university. The subject was "The Times and the Man Ahead of Them." On Saturday evening the Peace Association of the University of Wooster held a reception. Mr. Reeves, the president of the local organization, presided. Addresses were delivered by representatives of the student body (including a Chinese student and the editor of *The Wooster Voice*); Professor Seelye, a son of President Julius Seelye (of Amherst College), spoke in behalf of the faculty; Rev. Mr. Gilman, a missionary on furlough from China, narrated some interesting experiences in intertribal peace-making in the Orient; and the Field Secretary briefly sketched a cross-section of the peace movement at the present moment. On Sunday evening, October 23, a great union meeting was held in the Lutheran church. Rev. Dr. Heron of the First Presbyterian Church presided. A vested choir rendered "How Beautiful Are the Feet." The great church was filled with a magnificent audience, made up of the university professors and students, the mayor of Wooster, pastors and the leading people of the community. The Field Secretary's theme was "The Peace War." Some thirty or more new members were added to the local peace society, and quite a number of recruits were secured for the American Peace Society. The success of the three days' campaign was largely due to the scholarly and devoted Dr. Scovel, who is universally honored and beloved.

Our local workers are laying plans for the annual meeting and banquet of the Chicago Peace Society, which will be held in January. Some heavy (pacifist) guns are expected to boom on that occasion. Our local Peace Society now musters four hundred and seventy-five members.

153 La Salle Street, Chicago.

Missions and International Peace.

REV. CHARLES E. JEFFERSON, D. D., PASTOR OF BROADWAY TABERNACLE, NEW YORK.

Address delivered at the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the founding of the American Board, Tremont Temple, Boston, October 12, 1910.

Christianity is a world religion. It carries the weight of the world on its shoulders and the horizon of the world in its eyes. It is a Good Shepherd religion, and its heart has no rest so long as a solitary sheep is out of the fold. As it goes on its way it picks up, one after another, the continents, the big ones and the little ones, and seeks diligently for all the islands of the sea. It wants to whisper something to them. It wants to tell them God is love.

From the nature of Christianity the Christian church becomes an international institution. Her field is the world. You never see the church at her best unless she is playing a part on a stage as wide as the planet. She never gives indubitable evidence of her divine origin until she sets to work at an immeasurable and impossible task. When you see her working in a limited field, petty in spirit and narrow in aim, pottering about things which are paltry, you wonder if this is the institution which was to come, or whether the world had better look for another. But when you see her laying her hands on the brows of nations, pouring fresh vigor into the veins of empires that were old when Jesus died on the cross, laying hold of backward and friendless races, and planting their feet on the steep and difficult ascent up which the leaders of humanity are making their way, there is borne in upon you the conviction that this is none other than the servant of the Most High God, and that her commission was written in heaven.

The Christian church is irrevocably committed to the cause of peace. Her commission runs after this fashion: "Go, disciple the nations"—put the nations all to school, "baptizing them into the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost," into the character of the God of love, "teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I command you"; for instance: "Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them." "Love one another even as I have loved you. "One is your Master, and all ye are brethren." "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God." "Love your enemies, pray for them that persecute you." "Put up your sword." "When you pray, say, Our Father." The work of the church is to tie up the continents and the islands, the kingdoms and empires and republics in those two heavenly teachings, the Fatherhood of God and the Brotherhood of man. Wherever she goes she proclaims that "God has made of one all the nations of the earth to dwell together," and that "Christ has broken down the middle wall of partition."

All these things are written in a book. A Christian is a man of a book. He never goes anywhere without his book. This book has two chapters: the first chapter contains a picture of a bonfire in which the boots of war and the garments rolled in blood are being consumed to ashes, and in the light of that fire we catch glimpses of a world in which all the instruments of slaughter have been transformed into implements for the feeding and nourishing of